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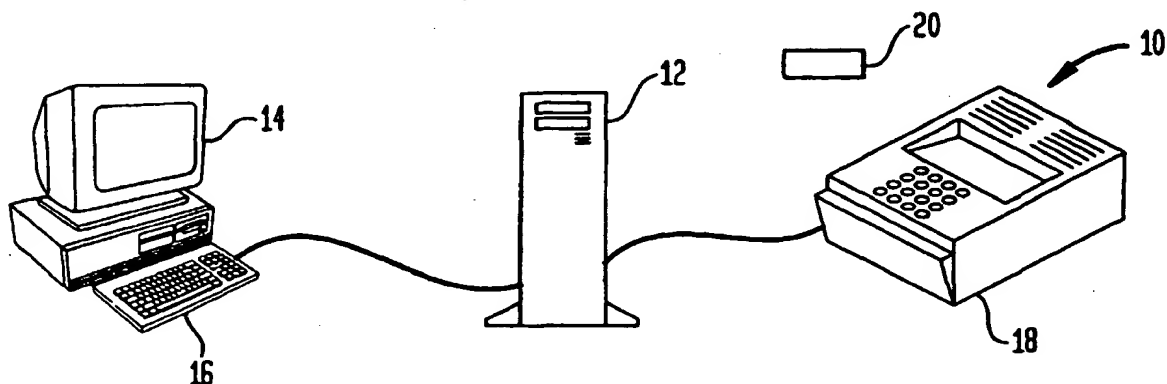
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(54) **Method and apparatus for dynamically locating and printing a plurality of postage payment indicia on a mailpiece**

(57) A processor based postage metering system (10) includes structure (16) for entering user input data including first and second fold configurations selected from a plurality of fold configurations; apparatus for accounting for postage dispensed by the processor based postage metering system (10); a document program running on the processor based postage metering system (10), the document program operable for controlling creation of a document (40) based on the user input data; apparatus for automatically determining based on the first fold configuration a first designated

location within the document for printing a first evidence of postage; structure for automatically determining based on the second fold configuration a second designated location within the document for printing a second evidence of postage; and apparatus (18) for printing the document and the first and second evidences of postage such that the first and second evidences of postage are respectively printed in the first and second designated locations of the document.

FIG. 1



Description

[0001] The present invention relates generally to value printing systems and, more particularly, to postage metering systems and methods which dynamically determine the printing location of postage indicia on a document.

[0002] Since the issuance of U.S. Patent No. 1,530,852 to Arthur H. Pitney, the postage meter has evolved from completely mechanical postage meters to meters that incorporate extensive use of electronic components. Although postage meters have performed satisfactorily in the past, and continue to perform satisfactorily, with the advancement in computer controlled digital printing technology the United States Postal Service (USPS) and other Posts are considering requirements for new technology metering devices.

[0003] The USPS is presently considering requirements for two metering device types: closed systems and open systems. In a closed system, the system functionality is solely dedicated to metering activity. Examples of closed system metering devices, also referred to as postage evidencing devices (PEDs), include conventional digital and analog postage meters wherein a dedicated printer is securely coupled to a metering or accounting function. In a closed system, since the printer is securely coupled and dedicated to the meter, printing cannot take place without accounting. Recently, Pitney Bowes Inc. has introduced the PostPerfect® and Personal Post Office™ meters which are new closed system metering devices that include a dedicated digital printer securely coupled to a secure accounting module.

[0004] In an open system, the printer is not dedicated to the metering activity thereby freeing system functionality for multiple and diverse uses in addition to the metering activity. Examples of open system metering devices include personal computer (PC) based devices with single/multi-tasking operating systems, multi-user applications and digital printers. An open system metering device is a PED with a non-dedicated printer that is not securely coupled to a secure accounting module. Examples of PC based open metering systems are described in United States Patent Numbers 5,781,438 and 5,801,944.

[0005] When a PED prints a postage indicia on a mailpiece, the accounting register within the PED must always reflect that the printing has occurred. Postal authorities generally require the accounting information to be stored within the postage meter in a secure manner with security features that prevent unauthorized and unaccounted for postage printing or changes in the amounts of postal funds stored in the meter. In a closed system, the meter and printer are integral units, i.e., interlocked in such a manner as to ensure that the printing of a postage indicia cannot occur without accounting.

[0006] Since an open system PED utilizes a printer that is not used exclusively for printing proof of postage

payment, additional security measures are required to prevent unauthorized printing evidence of postage payment. Such security measures include cryptographic evidencing of postage payment by PEDs in the open and closed metering systems. The postage value for a mailpiece may be encrypted together with other data to generate a digital token. A digital token is encrypted information that authenticates the information imprinted on a mail piece including postage values. Alternatively, the United States Postal Service has proposed utilizing public key cryptography to print a bar coded encrypted message on the mailpiece which message can be verified by the postal authority to establish the authenticity of the mailpiece. The combination of the printed postal indicia together with the encrypted information (whether a digital token or a bar coded encrypted message) is referred to as a postal revenue block.

[0007] Digital tokens and bar code encrypted messages may be utilized in both open and closed metering systems. However, for open metering systems, the non-dedicated printer may be used to print other information in addition to the postal revenue block and may be used in activity other than postage evidencing. In an open system PED, addressee information is included in the postal data which is used in the generation of the digital tokens. Such use of the addressee information creates a secure link between the mailpiece and the postal revenue block and allows unambiguous authentication of the mail piece.

[0008] The previously mentioned publication, United States Patent No. 5,801,944, describes a PC based open metering system that provides the capability of merging an accounted for postal revenue block into another document (such as a letter on 8.5 by 11 inch paper) so that the letter is printed with the postal revenue block thereon in the upper right hand corner. United States patent No. 5,801,944 describes that the document with postal revenue block can then be folded in a manner such that the postal revenue block can be viewed through a window of a windowed envelope upon the insertion of the document into the envelope. This feature provides the advantage that in high speed mailing systems the separate step of printing a postal revenue block on the envelope after the document has been inserted therein is no longer required. Moreover, if the destination address is printed on the document in relation to the postal revenue block such that after folding of the document the destination address can be seen through another window of the envelope, the further step of matching an addressed envelope to its corresponding document is also eliminated.

[0009] Despite the advantages of the technology set forth in United States Patent No. 5,801,944, the only described embodiment therein assumes that the postal revenue block will be printed at the top right hand corner of the document and then the document is folded appropriately so that the postal revenue block is visible through the envelope window. Thus, the location of the

postal revenue block mandates that only a limited number of type folds can be used in order ensure that the postal revenue block is visible upon its insertion in the envelope. In today's environment, however, there are various ways that documents can be folded including Z-folds, C-folds, and half-folds. Moreover, within each of the fold types set forth above, there are different ways in which the particular type fold is created that will directly impact exactly at what location on the printed side of the document that the printed indicia or postal revenue block must be printed in order to be used within a windowed envelope or as a self-mailed product. Accordingly, the prior art devices are limited in that they do not dynamically account for the type of fold the document will be subjected to as an input in determining the printing location of the postage indicia or postage revenue block within the document.

[0010] In addition to the above, it is often the case that when a mailpiece, such as a billing statement, is mailed a response is required by the addressee. In order to ensure that the response is timely sent, it is desirable to reuse the original mailpiece as the response mailpiece and to provide an indication of the method for payment of postage on the mailpiece for both the originally mailed mailpiece and the returned response mailpiece. However, in order to ensure there is no confusion at the postal authority it is also preferred that the generation of the original mailpiece includes printing of the indications of postage payment methods such that only one of the indications of postage payment methods is visible when the mailpiece is folded. That is, the indications of postage payment methods are printed so that if one way of folding is applied to the mailpiece only the indicia associated with the original mailing is visible and if a second method of folding is applied to the mailpiece only the indicia associated with returned response mailpiece is visible. Therefore, a method and apparatus are needed which can dynamically determine the printing locations on a single mailpiece for a plurality of indications of postage payment methods based on the types of folds the mailpiece will be subjected to as both an original mailed mailpiece and a returned response mailpiece.

[0011] It is thus an object of the invention to provide a system and method for dynamically determining a location within a document where an outgoing indication of postal payment and a return response indication of postal payment are to be printed based on the types of folds the document will be subjected to and for printing such indications of postal payment in the determined location.

[0012] This object is met by providing a processor based postage metering system includes structure for entering user input data including first and second fold configurations selected from a plurality of fold configurations; apparatus for accounting for postage dispensed by the processor based postage metering system; a document program running on the processor based

postage metering system, the document program operable for controlling creation of a document based on the user input data; apparatus for automatically determining based on the first fold configuration a first designated location within the document for printing a first evidence of postage; structure for automatically determining based on the second fold configuration a second designated location within the document for printing a second evidence of postage; and apparatus for printing the document and the first and second evidences of postage such that the first and second evidences of postage are respectively printed in the first and second designated locations of the document.

[0013] The above and other objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 shows a postage metering system according to one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a portion of the postage metering system of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a postal revenue block;

Figure 4 shows a document with a postal revenue block which is set up to be subjected to a first type C Fold;

Figure 5 shows the document of Figure 4 in the first type C Fold configuration;

Figure 6 shows a document with a postal revenue block which is set up to be subjected to a second type C Fold;

Figure 7 shows the document of Figure 6 in the second type C Fold configuration;

Figure 8 shows a document with a postal revenue block which is set up to be subjected to a third type C Fold;

Figure 9 shows the document of Figure 8 in the third type C Fold configuration;

Figure 10 shows a document with a postal revenue block which is set up to be subjected to a first type half fold configuration;

Figure 11 shows a document with a postal revenue block which is set up to be subjected to a second type half fold configuration;

Figure 12 shows a document with a postal revenue block which is set up to be subjected to a first type Z fold configuration;

Figure 13 shows the document of Figure 12 in the first type Z Fold configuration;

Figure 14 shows a document with a postal revenue block which is set up to be subjected to a second type Z fold configuration;

Figure 15 shows the document of Figure 14 in the second type Z Fold configuration;

Figure 16 is a flow chart of the process for determining a printing location within a document for a

postal revenue block based on a selected fold type; Figure 17 shows a first document having two indications of postage payment;

Figure 18 shows a second document having two indications of postage payment; and

Figure 19 shows a third document having two indications of postage payment.

[0014] Referring to Figures 1 and 2, a PC metering system 10 in which the instant invention is implemented is shown. PC metering system 10 includes a conventional personal computer 12, a display 14, a keyboard 16, and a non-secure general purpose digital printer 18 which is preferably a laser or ink jet printer. PC metering system 10 further includes a removable electronic vault 20 (such as a Smart Card or PMCIA card) in which postage funds are stored and accounted for as postage is dispensed by PC metering system 10. In operation, an operator, via keyboard 16, initiates the printing of a desired amount of postage by the postage metering system 10. PC 12 sends the request for the printing of postage to vault 20 via its vault controller 21 and a vault controller interface 22 of vault 20. Vault 20, via its own processor 23 and programs stored in memory 24, then determines in a conventional manner if sufficient postage is available within conventional accounting circuitry 25 to accommodate the postage request. If sufficient postage is available, vault 20 reconciles the accounting within accounting circuitry 25 to account for the requested postage amount to be dispensed and provides a message to personal computer 12 authorizing the printing of the postage and providing digital tokens (or an encrypted message) uniquely associated with the instant postage transaction. Personal computer 12 then utilizes the digital token data received from the vault 20 to build an electronic image of a postal revenue block 26 having digital tokens 26a (see Figure 3). Further details of the specific components of the vault and personal computer in generating the postal revenue block, except for those set forth below, are not considered necessary for an understanding of the claimed invention and are therefore not presented herein. However, these components are further described in the aforementioned United States Patent No. 5,781,438 and in copending European Patent Publication No. 0780809.

[0015] Referring specifically to Figure 2, the personal computer 12 is controlled via a central processing unit 30. A memory 32 contains application programs such as word processing programs or other document producing programs which an operator can access via keyboard 16. The application programs 32 are used to create a document, such as a letter, in a conventional manner. However, in the instant invention, the application program 32 can be modified so that upon creation of a document and prior to printing, the operator can select the option of having an authenticated and accounted for postage revenue block 26 printed thereon.

[0016] Upon the selection of the postage option, a postage request message 33 is sent to an application interface module 34 together with the image data 35 for the created document. The application interface module 34 relays the postage request message 33 to an indicia image generation module 36 which requests, via vault controller 21, approval of the postage transaction and receipt of digital tokens from the vault 20. Once vault 20 has authorized the postage transaction, it sends a postage authorization signal to the indicia image generation module 36 together with the uniquely generated tokens for that transaction. The indicia image generation module 36 creates and sends bit map image data 37 of the postal revenue block 26 to application interface module 34. Application interface module 34 then sends the postage request message 33, the bit map image data 37, and the document image data 35 to a document image manipulation module 38. Document image manipulation module 38 receives the above-mentioned data together with secondary data 39 such as envelope dimensions with indicia window position, document fold type, document page orientation, fold orientation, and page size. This information is used to calculate the exact position within the document that the postal revenue block 26 is to be printed. Naturally, if the folded document is to be a self mailed product, information concerning the envelope is not required.

[0017] The secondary data 39 can be entered by a user via keyboard 16 in response to a prompt on display 14 or some of the data such as page size and page orientation can come directly from the application program that created the document together with the document image data 35. Once the location of the postal revenue block 26 within the document has been calculated, the document data image manipulation module 38 analyzes the document image data stream 35 and integrates the postal revenue block image data 37 within the document image data stream 35. The integration of the postal revenue block image data 37 and the document image data 35 is done in a manner so that a resulting bit map image of the document includes a postal revenue block 26 which is positioned within the document at a location that is dependent upon the secondary data. The integrated image data stream 41 is then sent to the drivers 43 of printer 18 which use the data stream 41 to print the document including the postal revenue block 26. Accordingly, for any number of mailpieces, the type of fold that the mailpieces will be subjected to can be specified and the postage metering system 10 will automatically, in real time, determine the proper location within the mailpiece that the postage revenue block 26 should be printed.

[0018] In order to more fully understand the invention described herein, reference is made to Figures 4 through 15. In Figure 4, a document 40 is created using for example, a word processing program stored within application programs memory 32. The document 40 is an 8.5 by 11 inch sheet of paper but could be any other

size. Document 40 includes written information 42 which in the embodiment of Figure 4 is in the form of a letter having a date, address, body of the letter, and a signature block. Dashed lines 44, 46 represent horizontal fold lines where document 40 is folded to create a "C Fold" document as shown in Figure 5. The fold lines 44, 46 also define top, middle, and bottom panels of the document 40 respectively designated 48, 50, and 52. It is to be noted that in the C Fold of Figure 5, the top panel 48 is positioned on top of the folded document 40. Thus, when document 40 is to be subsequently placed in a conventional windowed envelope having a window in its upper right hand corner, the postage revenue block 26 must be printed in the upper right hand corner of top panel 48 in order to be seen through the window of the envelope.

[0019] Figures 6 and 7 differ from Figures 4 and 5 in that the postage revenue block 26 needs to be printed in the upper right hand corner of bottom panel 52. This is because, as shown in Figure 7, while a C Fold is still being used, the panels 48, 50, and 52 are folded such that the bottom panel 52 is now positioned on the top of the folded document 40. Therefore in order for the postal revenue block 26 to appear through the envelope window, the postal revenue block must be printed in the upper right hand corner of the bottom panel 52.

[0020] Figure 8 shows another document 40 having a postal revenue block 26 printed in the upper right hand corner of the middle panel 50 to accommodate the type of C Fold shown in Figure 9 in which the middle panel 50 ends up positioned on the top of the folded document 40.

[0021] Figures 10 and 11 both show a document 40 having a single horizontal fold line 60 which divides the document into top and bottom panels 62 and 64, respectively. Both of these documents are folded along their respective fold line to create a one half fold document. In Figure 10 the bottom panel 64 is folded upward behind the top panel 62 such that the postal revenue block 26 is required to be printed in the upper right hand corner of top panel 62. In contrast, in Figure 11 the top panel 62 is folded down behind the bottom panel 64 such that the postal revenue block 26 must be printed in the upper right hand corner of the bottom panel 64.

[0022] Figure 12 shows a document 40 having a postal revenue block 26 printed in the upper right hand corner of top panel 48. Figure 13, shows the document 40 of Figure 12 in a Z fold which requires the top panel 48 to be positioned on the top of the folded document 40. Conversely, Figure 14 shows a document 40 having a postal revenue block 26 printed in the upper right hand corner of bottom panel 52 and Figure 14 shows the document 40 of Figure 13 in a Z Fold so that the bottom panel 52 ends up on top of the folded document.

[0023] Figures 4 through 15 show that the printing of the postal revenue block 26 on any document 40 will be dependent upon the type of fold that the document 40 will be subjected to after printing. While the above

examples assume that the postal revenue block 26 should appear in the upper right hand corner of the folded document 40, one possessing ordinary skill in the art will recognize that deviations from this standard are possible depending upon specific postal regulations and the type of windowed envelope product or self mailed product being used.

[0024] Referring to Figures 2 and 15 and as previously discussed, a user can enter information concerning the type of fold the document 40 will be subjected to via keyboard 16. This information is provided to document data image manipulation module 38 (step S1) which determines if a Z Fold has been requested (step S3). If the answer is YES, the program proceeds to step S5 where an inquiry is made as to whether the top panel 48 will be on top of the folded document 40. If the answer is NO, it is assumed that the bottom panel 52 is on top of the folded document 40 (step S7) and the determination is made that the postal revenue block 26 is to be printed in the upper right hand corner of the bottom panel 52 of document 40 (step S9). Returning to step S5 however, if the answer is YES, a determination is made that the postal revenue block 26 is to be printed in the upper right hand corner of the top panel 48 of document 40 (step S11).

[0025] In the event however that at step S3 the answer is NO, the program at step S13 queries as to whether a C Fold will be applied to the document 40. If the answer is YES, the program moves to step S15 and queries if the top panel 48 will be on top of the folded document 40. If the answer is YES, the determination is made at step S11 to print the postal revenue block 26 in the upper right hand corner of top panel 48 of document 40. Returning to step S15, if the answer is NO, an inquiry is made at step S17 to determine if the bottom panel 52 will be on top of folded document 40. If the answer is YES, the program proceeds to step S9 where it is determined that the postal revenue block 26 is to be printed in the upper right hand corner of bottom panel 48.

[0026] On the other hand, if the answer to the inquiry at step S17 is NO, it is determined that the middle panel 50 is on top of the folded document 40 (step S19) and the program proceeds to step S21 where it is determined that the postal revenue block should be printed in the upper right hand corner of the middle panel 50 of document 40.

[0027] At step S13 if the answer is NO the program assumes that a half fold will be applied to document 40 (step S23) and proceeds to step S25 to determine if the top panel 62 will be on top of the folded document 40. If the answer is YES at step 27 it is determined that the postal revenue block 26 should be printed in the upper right hand corner of the top panel 62. On the other hand, if the answer to the inquiry is NO, at step S29 it is assumed that the bottom panel 64 will appear at the top of the document 40 and at step S31 a decision is made to print the postal revenue block 26 in the upper right

hand corner of the bottom panel 26.

[0028] Once the general position of the postal revenue block 26 has been determined by the document data image manipulation module 38, the secondary data 39 is used to identify the exact position within the document data image stream 35 where the postal revenue image data 37 is to be integrated. One skilled in the art can readily program the document image manipulation module 38 to perform such integration based on the document image stream 35. That is, for example, if the document image data stream 35 is the result of a word processing program, the secondary data 39 can be utilized to precisely position the postal revenue block image data within the document image data stream 35.

[0029] Once the integrated image data stream 41 is completed, it is sent to the printhead drivers 43 which drive the printhead 18 to print the document 40 together with a properly positioned postal revenue block 26. Subsequent to printing, the document 40 can be manually folded in the selected fold configuration and placed in a windowed envelope so that the postal revenue block is visible through the envelope window. Alternatively, the document 40 can be fed in a conventional manner from the printing mechanism 18 to a conventional folder 45 which can be set up to perform the selected fold automatically. The folded document would be transported in a conventional manner to a known inserter 47 where it is inserted into the windowed envelope. The automatic folding 45 and inserter 47 mechanisms are disclosed in United States Patent No. 5,628,249.

[0030] As previously mentioned, the folded document does not have to be placed in a windowed envelope but can be sent directly into the mailstream as a self mailed mailpiece. In this scenario, the printed document is folded and then the folded document is secured in place such as by stapling or the application of a tab.

[0031] The use of a folded mailpiece as a self mailed mailpiece provides additional benefits when used in conjunction with the ability to dynamically locate and print a postal revenue block 26 based on the type of fold being applied to the mailpiece. Referring to Figure 17, a mailpiece 60 includes a postal revenue block 26, fold lines 44, 46 and top, middle, and bottom panels 48, 50, and 52. Top panel 48 includes addressee information 62 while middle panel 50 includes reply information 64 that is required to be completed by the addressee upon receipt. In the embodiment of Figure 17, the reply information 64 is the return portion of a billing statement which shows the amount due and provides places for the addressee to enter the amount paid, the type of payment (i.e. credit card or check), and a credit card number if required. When the mailpiece 60 is then folded in the Z Fold configuration of Figure 13 and secured in place, the reply information 64 is concealed from view and the addressee information 62 and postal revenue block 26 are on the top of the folded document 60 for placement in the mailstream to be delivered to the addressee.

[0032] It is often the case however, that the sender of the mailpiece 60 wants to better ensure the timely return of the reply information 64 together with the actual payment. Accordingly, it is desirable to design the mailpiece 60 such that it can be refolded and placed back into the mailstream subsequent to the reply information 64 being completed by the addressee without requiring an envelope. To further ensure the timely return of the reply information 64, the sender may wish to include a second postal revenue block or a return postage to be paid by sender block (either of which is generically referred to as a return postage block and represented by element 66 in Figure 17) as part of the original mailpiece 60.

[0033] The return postage block 66 is shown in Figure 17 in dashed line form as being printed on the reverse side of mailpiece 60 from the postal revenue block 26. Thus, when the mailpiece 60 is sent from the sender to the addressee, it is folded in the Z Fold configuration of Figure 13 so that the reply information 64 and the return postage block 66 are both hidden from view. However, when the addressee wishes to return the mailpiece 60 with the reply information completely filled out, the mailpiece 60 is turned over so that the return postage block 66 is visible in the top right hand corner of the mailpiece 60. Then, the mailpiece 60 is folded again in the manner shown in Figure 13 and secured in place such that the addressee information 62, the outgoing postal revenue block 26 and the completed reply information 64 are all hidden within the folded document 60 while the return postage block 66 is visible on the top of the folded mailpiece 60. A return address can then be printed near the return postage block 66 either by the user at the time of the return mailing or could be pre-printed during generation of the document 60. In either case, the return mailpiece 60 is ready to be placed in the mailstream.

[0034] Figure 18 shows a configuration where the mailpiece 60 has the reply information 64 printed in the bottom panel 52. In this configuration, the mailpiece 60 being sent to the original addressee is subjected to the C Fold of Figure 5 so that the addressee information 62 and the postal revenue block 26 are visible on the top of the folded document 60 while the postage return block 66 is hidden within the folded document 60. In this situation however, when the reply mailpiece 60 is to be returned, the mailpiece 60 is turned over from its Figure 18 position and subjected to the C Fold of Figure 5 such that only the postage return block 66 is visible while the addressee information 62, postal revenue block 26, and reply information 64 are all hidden from view.

[0035] Figure 19 is yet another embodiment which differs from Figure 17 in that the return postage block 66 is printed on the same side of the mailpiece 60 but in the bottom panel 52. This configuration permits the original mailpiece 60 to be folded in the Z Fold manner shown in Figure 13 so that only the postal revenue block 26 and the addressee information 62 are visible. However, for

the return mailing, the mailpiece 60 is folded in the manner shown in Figure 14 whereby only the return postage block 66 is visible.

[0036] The above mailpieces 60 can be produced by the postage metering system 10 shown in Figures 1 and 2 as follows. A document application program stored in memory 32 creates the mailpiece 60, without the postal revenue block 26 or the return postage block 66. Upon entering a request, via keyboard 16, for postage to be applied to the created document 60, another program in memory 32 is accessed to query the user via display 14 as to whether a return postage block 66 is also desired. If the operator enters "NO", via the keyboard 16, the printing of the document 60 with the postal revenue block 26 proceeds as previously described in connection with Figures 1-16. However, if the operator responds that a return postage block 66 is desired, the system 10 requests the operator to enter the outgoing mailpiece fold configuration. Then, either the program can automatically determine the return mailpiece fold configuration or request that the operator to provide this information via the keyboard 16. Once the fold configurations have been identified, they sent together with the postage request as part of the message 33. In the case where the return postage block 66 is a postal revenue block 26, the indicia image generation module 36 obtains two digital tokens from the vault 20 and builds the outgoing postal revenue block 26 and the return postal revenue block 66 data images which are sent via the application interface module 34 to the document data image manipulation module 38. In the situation of Figures 17 and 18, where the return postage data block 66 is on the reverse side of mailpiece 60, the outgoing postal revenue block 26 image data is dynamically merged into the document image data 35 based on the outgoing mailpiece 60 designated fold. The document data image manipulation module 38 also determines the location of the postage data block 66 on the back of the mailpiece 60 based on the return fold configuration. All of the image data is then sent to the printhead drivers 43 which drive the printhead 18 to perform the duplex printing. Duplex printers are known in the art, such as those disclosed in United States Patent Numbers 5,688,057, 5,797,079 and 5,670,995. Alternatively, a single sided printer could be used in a manual mode to obtain the double sided printing.

[0037] In the event that the mailpiece 60 of Figure 19 is desired, the same steps for Figures 17 and 18 are followed except that the document data image manipulation module 38 is programmed to recognize based on the fold inputs, that the postal revenue block 26 and the return postage data block 66 are both to be printed on the front of mailpiece 60 in the positions shown in Figure 19. The document data image manipulation module 38 merges the image data for both the postal revenue block 26 and the return postage data block 66 at the appropriate places within the document image data stream 35 and sends this merged data stream to the printhead

drivers 43 for subsequent printing by printhead 18.

[0038] As previously discussed, the return postage data block 66 can be an indication that postage is to be paid by the sender (post payment) versus a postal revenue block 26 which is prepaid postage accounted for in the vault 20. In this situation, indicia image generation module 36 interacts with vault 20 to obtain a token to build the postal revenue block 26 but does not require an interface with vault 20 for the post paid return postage data block 66. That is, since the return postage is paid subsequent to delivery, only an image identifying that the postage is to be paid by the sender needs to be printed as the return postage data block 66. This image data is stored within the indicia image generation module 36 and is provided via the application interface module 34 to the document data image manipulation module 38.

[0039] Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative devices, shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims. Moreover, the term "evidence of postage" is meant to mean a postage indicia, a postal revenue block, a return postage data block as discussed above, or any equivalent indications of postage payment methods. Furthermore, the particular fold types and postage evidencing data block positions shown in the Figures are representative examples and one possessing ordinary skill in the art is capable of determining other fold configurations which can achieve the same results. Lastly, while Figures 17 - 19 deal with a self mailed mailpiece, the dynamic placement of a postal revenue block and a return postage data block can also be utilized on mailpieces which will be inserted into windowed envelopes. In this situation, the printing location of the postal revenue block and the return postage data block 66 will be dynamically determined taking into account the envelope window position as well as the fold configurations.

Claims

1. A method of operating a processor based postage metering system (10) having an executable code running on the processor based postage metering system, the executable code operable for controlling creation of a document (40) by a user giving input data to the processor based postage metering system (10), the method comprising the steps of:

selecting first and second fold configurations for the document (40) from a plurality of possible fold configurations;
identifying to the processor based postage metering system (10) the selected first and

second fold configurations;

creating the document (40) within the processor based postage metering system (10) under control of the executable code;

within the processor based postage metering system (10) automatically determining based on the selected first fold configuration a first designated location within the document (40) for printing a first evidence of postage (26);
 within the processor based postage metering system (10) automatically determining based on the selected second fold configuration a second designated location within the document (40) for printing a second evidence of postage (66); and
 printing the document (40) and the first and second evidence of postage (26,66) such that the first and second evidences of postage are respectively printed in the first and second designated locations of the document.

2. A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the first evidence of postage is one of a postal revenue block and a postage indicia.
3. A method as recited in Claim 1 or 2, wherein the second evidence of postage is one of a postal revenue block, a postage indicia and a return postage data block.
4. A method as recited in any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the first designated location is on an opposite side of the document (40) from the second designated location.
5. A method as recited in any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the first designated location is on a same side of the document as the second designated location.
6. A method as recited in any one of the preceding claims wherein after the printing step the document is folded in a first manner such that the first evidence of postage is visible while the second evidence of postage is not.
7. A method as recited in any one of the preceding claims wherein the automatic determination of the first and second designated locations is also based on secondary data.
8. A method as recited in Claim 7, wherein the secondary data includes at least one of envelope dimensions including window position, document orientation, fold orientation, and document size.
9. A processor based postage metering system (10) comprising:

means (16) for entering user input data including first and second fold configurations selected from a plurality of fold configurations;

means (12) for accounting for postage dispensed by the processor based postage metering system (10);

a document program running on the processor based postage metering system (10), the document program operable for controlling creation of a document (40) based on the user input data;

means for automatically determining based on the first fold configuration a first designated location within the document (40) for printing a first evidence of postage (26);

means for automatically determining based on the second fold configuration a second designated location within the document (40) for printing a second evidence of postage (66); and

means (18) for printing the document (40) and the first and second evidences of postage (26,66) such that the first and second evidences of postage are respectively printed in the first and second designated locations of the document (40).

FIG. 1

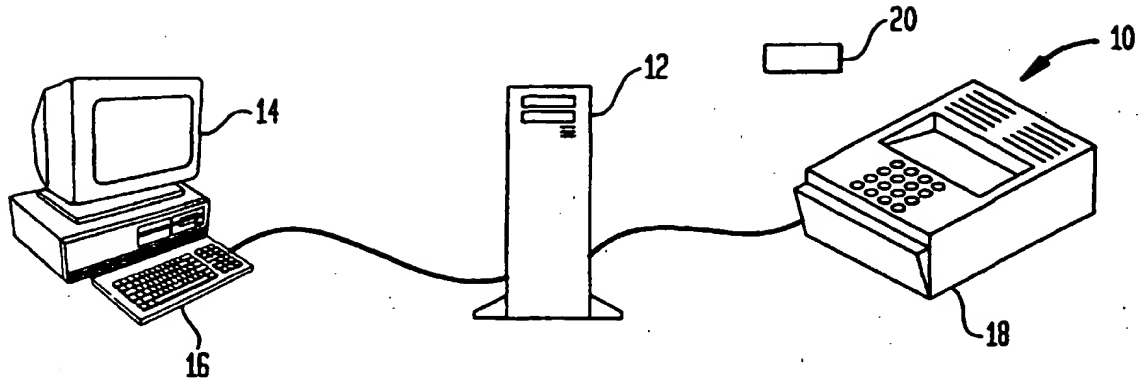


FIG. 2

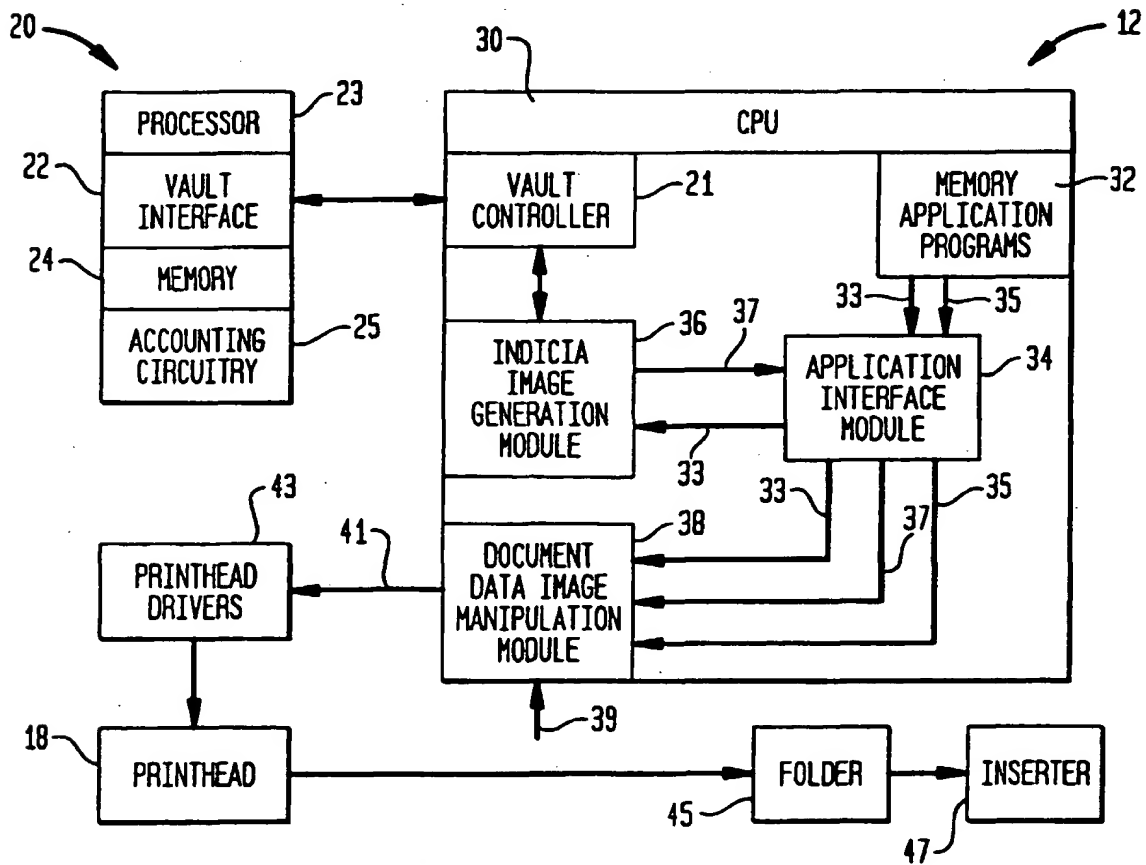


FIG. 3



FIG. 4

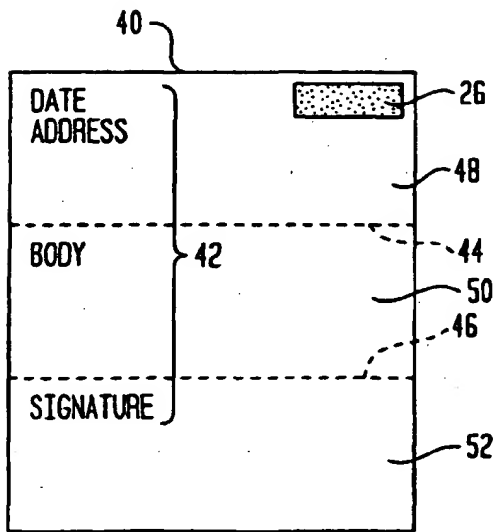


FIG. 6

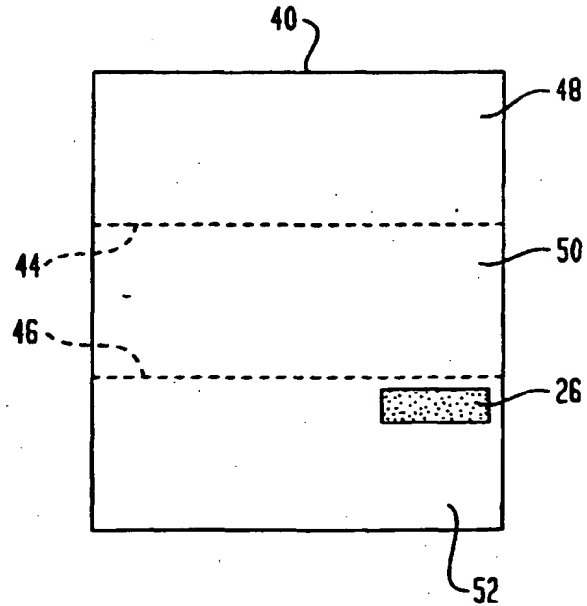


FIG. 5

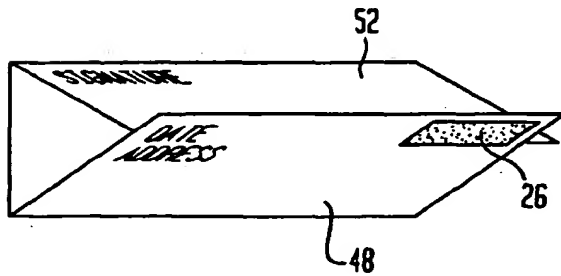


FIG. 7

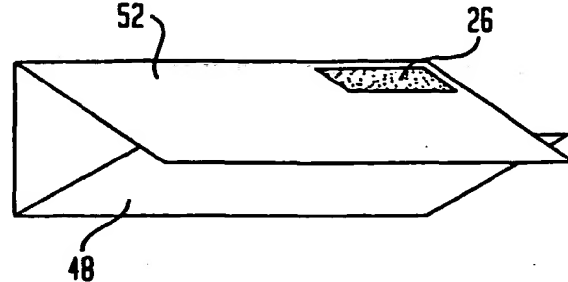


FIG. 8

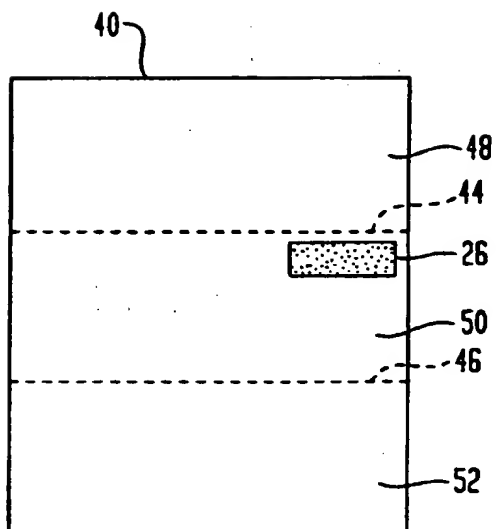


FIG. 10

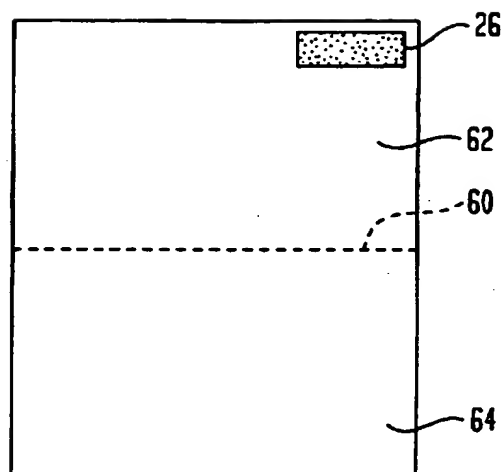


FIG. 9

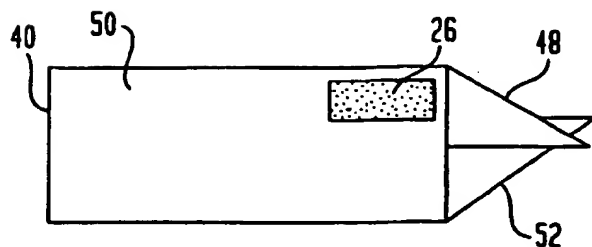


FIG. 11

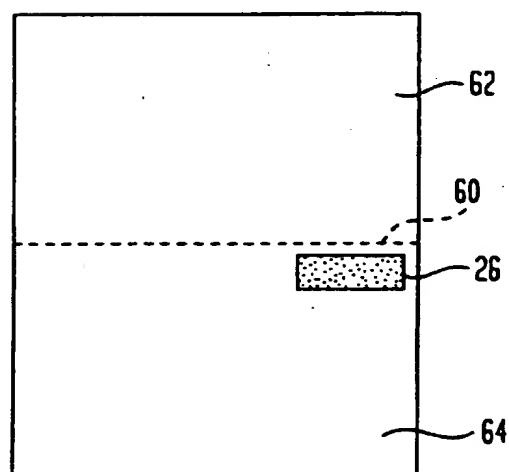


FIG. 12

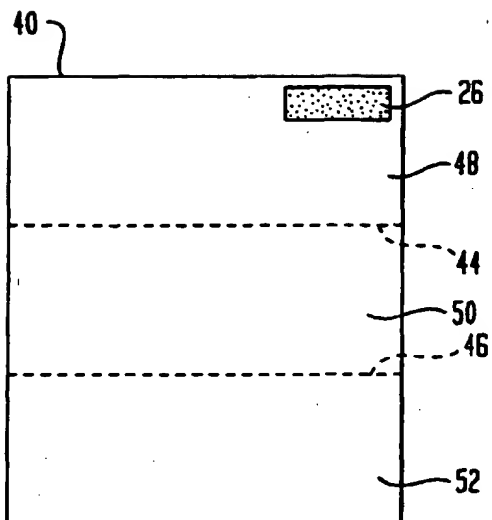


FIG. 14

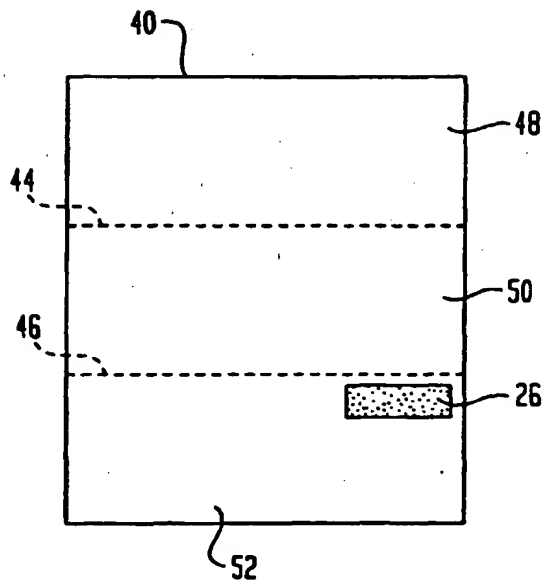


FIG. 13

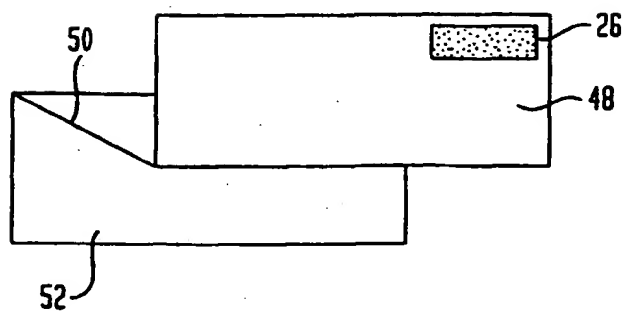


FIG. 15

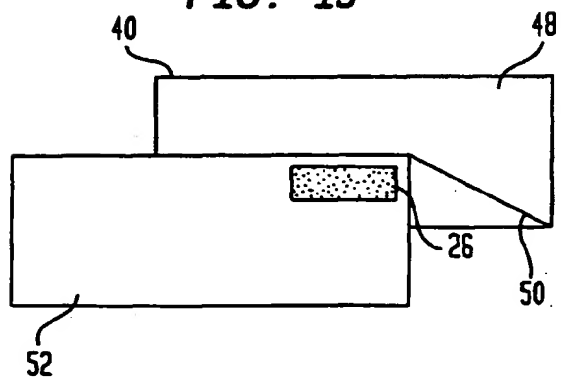


FIG. 16

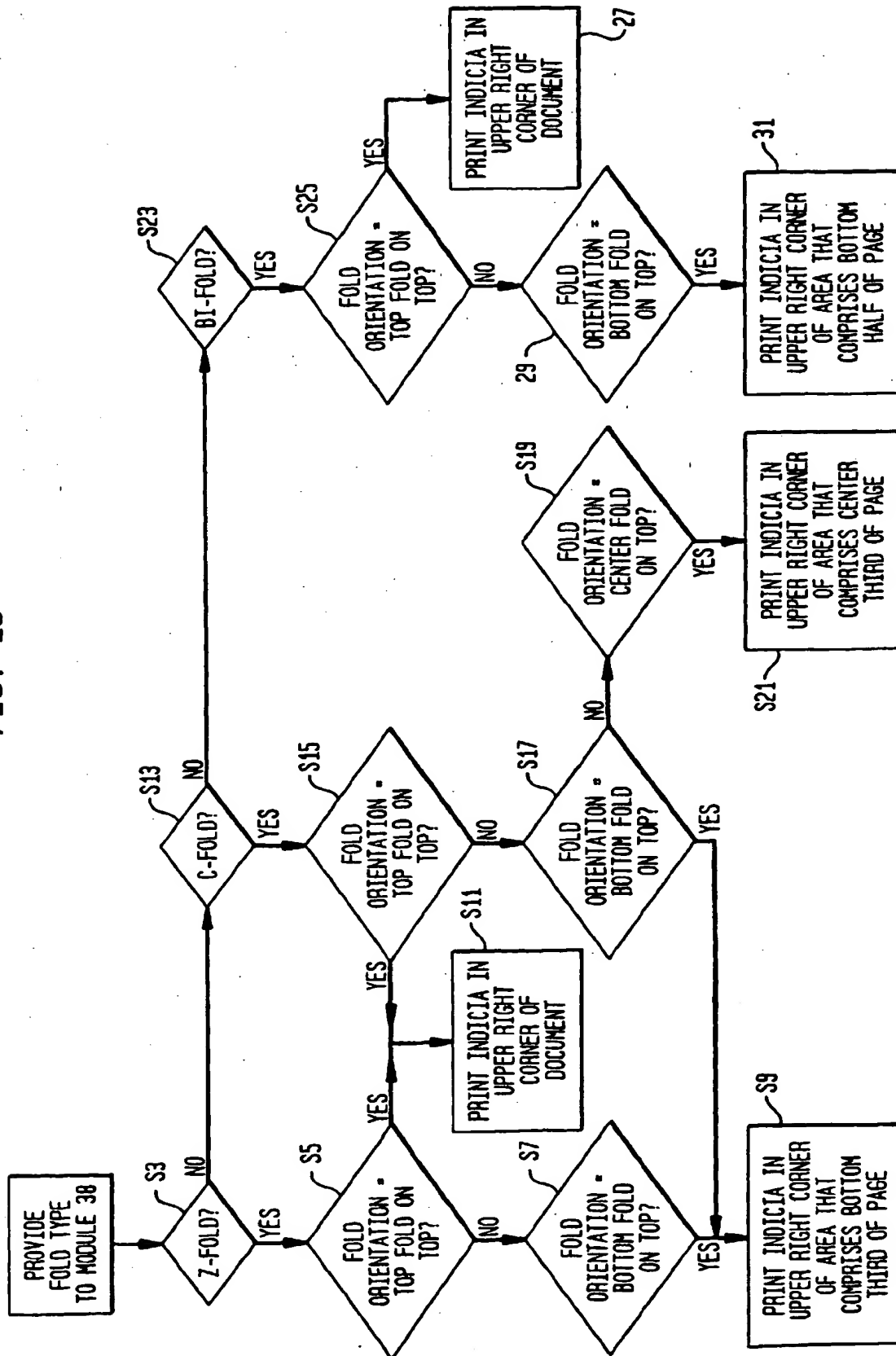


FIG. 17

66 60

26

62 { DATE
ADDRESS

48

44

64 { AMOUNT DUE \$98.32
AMOUNT PAID
PAID BY: CHECK
CREDIT CARD
CREDIT CARD NO.

50

46

52

FIG. 18

66 40

26

62 { DATE
ADDRESS

48

44

64 { AMOUNT DUE \$98.32
AMOUNT PAID
PAID BY: CHECK
CREDIT CARD
CREDIT CARD NO.

50

46

52

FIG. 19

26

62 { DATE
ADDRESS

48

44

64 { AMOUNT DUE \$98.32
AMOUNT PAID
PAID BY: CHECK
CREDIT CARD
CREDIT CARD NO.

50

46

52

66

40